

SECRET TREATIES MADE DURING THE WAR DECLARED INVALID

not entirely on the lines of policy dictated by that body.

The distribution of these guardianships is to be made by the League of Nations, so it again happens, as in the case of many of the projects of reform broached at the conference, that its successful application is wholly dependent upon the formation of the League.

One argument against the League's control of the colonies advanced by the British Colonial officials was that the "Mandatories" might feel themselves saddled with enormous financial responsibilities in an effort to develop the wards, and yet be subject to criticism in the event that they failed to bring them forward.

President Wilson himself felt called upon to answer this argument by the statement that the American plan contemplated that the mandatory power would be liable only for administrative expenses; other expenditures would be made only when authorized by the League, unless the colony was able to finance itself out of its own resources.

Great Britain's War Cabinet held a special meeting yesterday to discuss President Wilson's plan for the disposal of German colonies and that of the other conferees, according to the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail, which adds:

"It is believed that some approach was made toward Mr. Wilson's viewpoint at the meeting of the Supreme Council following Mr. Wilson's important speech giving more details of his plan. Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Minister Balfour and Premier Clemenceau followed Mr. Wilson in speaking on the subject."

LOVE AND CHARM OF FRANCE TO ROB U. S. OF 200,000 MEN

Majority Will Remain, Says Intransigent, Because They Wish to Marry.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 28.—At least 200,000 Americans now in the army will remain in France, according to a statement made by a member of the American colony in Paris and quoted by the Internationalist today. The majority will remain, it is said, because they wish to marry French women, and because they are charmed with French life and see great opportunities here for American energy.

WELCOME TO AMERICANS BRINGS JUGOSLAV KILLINGS

Germans at Marburg Shot Down After U. S. Mission Arrives by Airship.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—German residents of Marburg, Styria, made a demonstration in the streets Monday in honor of the arrival there by airship of an American mission headed by Col. Miles.

According to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna the action of the Germans aroused Gen. Madrier, the Yugoslav commander, who ordered the people to disperse. When his order was not obeyed, the dispatch says, he commanded his troops to fire, with the result that eight persons were killed and many injured.

FIGHTING ON BOHEMIA FRONT

Czech-Slovak Reported to Have Taken Five Towns.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28.—Czech-Slovak forces are concentrating on the frontier between Bohemia and Saxony and are reported to have occupied the villages of Perembo, Grunthal, Neuweit and Freistadt, according to a dispatch received here from Zittau, Saxony.

Heavy fighting is in progress along the frontier, according to the dispatch.

WILLIAMS REAPPOINTED.

Wilson Names Him for Another Term as Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—John Skelton Williams of Virginia was nominated today by President Wilson for another term as Comptroller of the Currency.

Joseph Shouse of Kansas, was nominated to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

In A.D. 1826
**NINETY
THREE
Years AGO**



The first Zebra ever seen in the United States was exhibited in N.Y. in 1826, together with one Camel & two Ostriches, for 25 cents

GULDEN'S Mustard
Good on Steaks

PURE 15¢
Ready to Use

GULDEN'S Mustard
Good on Steaks

GULDEN'S Mustard
Good on Steaks

GULDEN'S Mustard
Good on Steaks

GULDEN'S Mustard
Good on Steaks

SECRET TREATIES MADE DURING WAR DECLARED INVALID

Superseded By Terms of the Armistice and Acceptance of "Fourteen Points."

(Copyright, 1919, by the United Press.)

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The secret treaties signed by the Allies before America entered the war, which were generally accepted as constituting the most serious menace to a permanent peace, are now said to be invalid, having been swept away by acceptance of the armistice, including President Wilson's fourteen points, his speech of Jan. 8 and subsequent speeches. They were doubly nullified when the Allies agreed to the principles of the League of Nations.

According to international law experts, the terms of the armistice are binding and supersede every previous agreement. Formation of the League of Nations will further make certain that all old "understandings" will be cancelled.

This authoritative opinion probably explains the confidence in certain quarters that the imperialistic ambitions of some of the associated powers will not be realized.

Italy is understood to have agreed to readjustment of her frontiers on the lines of nationality, thus practically repudiating her contribution to the secret treaties. Japan was still making a fight for realization of her colonial claims.

All other questions involved in the secret treaties, aside from territorial matters, are equally invalid. The nations participating in the peace settlement, in the opinion of these international authorities, have found themselves to start anew with an absolutely clean slate.

WELCOME TO AMERICANS BRINGS JUGOSLAV KILLINGS

Germans at Marburg Shot Down After U. S. Mission Arrives by Airship.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—German residents of Marburg, Styria, made a demonstration in the streets Monday in honor of the arrival there by airship of an American mission headed by Col. Miles.

According to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna the action of the Germans aroused Gen. Madrier, the Yugoslav commander, who ordered the people to disperse. When his order was not obeyed, the dispatch says, he commanded his troops to fire, with the result that eight persons were killed and many injured.

REVOLUTION IN ROUMANIA GRIPS WHOLE COUNTRY

Fighting Starts When Homecoming Soldiers Clash With Regular Army Troops.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—A revolution is in progress throughout Roumania, according to dispatches received from Budapest today.

Fighting started Saturday when homecoming soldiers clashed with troops of the regular army stationed in permanent garrisons. Encounters occurred in several cities, continuing in Bucharest throughout Sunday.

Social Democrats are reported to have joined the revolutionists.

LUDENDORFF NOW REPORTED TO BE LIVING IN BERLIN

Fearing Popular Demonstrations, German General Is Under an Assumed Name.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Gen. Ludendorff, former Chief Quartermaster General of the German Army, has returned to Berlin and is living in a small villa in the Grunewald district under an assumed name, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam, because he fears popular demonstrations.

The General is said to have placed his services at the disposal of the Government, which, it is added, declined them with thanks.

Gen. Ludendorff fled to Sweden after the fall of the Hohenzollerns. A Stockholm dispatch on Jan. 18 said he had requested and obtained from the Swedish Government permission to remain in Sweden for a month. A report from Berlin on Jan. 21 said that he was then in Pomerania.

AUTO THEFTS IN PARIS NOT WORK OF AMERICANS

PARIS, Jan. 28.—At least one of the crimes attributed by Paris newspapers to Americans in the city has turned out not to be either of American planning or execution.

The case was that of the theft of an automobile attributed by the intriguant to two Americans who were said to be making a specialty of this kind of crime. The men who stole the automobile have been arrested. There were three of them and one proved to be a deserter from the French army and the others French civilian accomplices.

JOHNSON DEMANDS RECALL AT ONCE OF TROOPS IN RUSSIA

Senator Denounces U. S. Military Activities Against Bolsheviks as "Wicked and Useless."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Another demand for immediate withdrawal of American troops from Russia was made in the Senate today by Senator Johnson of California in an address criticizing the Russian course of the United States and the Allies.

Military activities in Russia were denounced by Senator Johnson as "wicked and useless" and a "criminal policy of intervention," which had helped to hold the Bolsheviks in power while starving the Russian people.

Senator Johnson spoke in behalf of his resolution proposing that the Senate declare itself in favor of recalling the American Expeditionary Force in Russia. He also criticized delay in the peace negotiations and declared anew for an American policy to bring home all American troops from foreign soil at the earliest possible moment, warmly opposing their use to maintain stability of or peace in European countries.

Speaking of the Paris agreement calling for the meetings of Russian factions, the Senator said:

"We are wholly in the dark as to what is contemplated when all parties meet on an almost uncharted island, but we are becoming accustomed to the open diplomacy which in daily communiques, with few words telling nothing, soothes the perturbed spirits of the democratic peoples of the world."

Discussing the League of Nations, Senator Johnson said:

"If the President can return with a League of Nations which does not relinquish our sovereignty, and which in reality will be a preventive of future wars, I shall welcome most gladly and enthusiastically this great accomplishment."

DEATH OF HUSBAND, ARMY OFFICER, CAUSED PALISADES SUICIDE

(Continued from First Page.)

made frequent trips to Camp Merritt, where the Major was stationed. No record can be found of a Major Fenton at Camp Merritt, but such a man sailed from Hoboken for France last April. A search of the records as far back as 1915 failed to reveal any license to marry being issued to Major Fenton and Miss Packwood in New York.

The woman who was found dead had filed her application to become a member of the Red Cross Motor Corps of America under the name of "Mrs. Anne Packwood" on June 24 last. She became one of 150 members in the Corps. At the headquarters it was assumed that she was a widow.

Mrs. Packwood asked for ten days' leave of absence on Sept. 23. Sept. 30 a letter was received from her to a summer resort by Lieut. Elsworth, the friend who identified the body, asking for an extension of this leave. This was granted.

Mrs. Packwood telephoned to Lieut. Elsworth on Oct. 15 telling her that she was back in town, but was heart-broken because of the death of her husband who had died of pneumonia after an attack of influenza. Lieut. Elsworth went immediately to the home of Mrs. Packwood at No. 25 East 48th Street.

There she found Mrs. Packwood in a state of collapse. The news concerning the death of her husband was the first intimation Lieut. Elsworth had that Mrs. Packwood's husband had been living. According to Lieut. Elsworth Mrs. Packwood told her:

"I will wait until the last letters have come from France. Then I will pack my trunk and send it to Tampa. Then I will end it all."

Lieut. Elsworth tried to dissuade Mrs. Packwood from her intention and left her feeling that when the first passion of grief had worn away and she had recovered and forgot her intent to commit suicide.

Then on the last time Lieut. Elsworth saw her. The Lieutenant thinks Mrs. Packwood then went to Tampa about Nov. 1 and returned shortly afterward. When Mrs. Packwood came back she asked that her credentials, which included her application for membership, be sent to the Equitable Trust Company. This was accepted by the Corps as her resignation, and was done.

In Mrs. Packwood's applications for auto licenses made out July 1, 1917, and July 1, 1918, she was endorsed by two art picture salesmen, A. C. Edwards and H. A. Heald of the Bruar Art Store, 2123 Broadway. Edwards is now employed in an art store in Columbus Avenue.

BRITAIN'S WAR COST TOLD.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The cost of the war to Great Britain was approximately \$40,000,000,000, said Sir E. H. Holden today at the annual meeting of the London City and Midland Bank, of which he is managing director. Of this sum \$3,500,000,000 was loaned to the Allies.

Germany's war cost, he said, was \$35,000,000,000, of which only \$2,500,000,000 was loaned to her Allies.

'Mother of Russian Revolution' Here for Aid to Fight Bolsheviks



Mrs. CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKAYA IN NEW YORK.

Country Needs Books, Not Bayonets; Teachers, Not Soldiers, She Declares.

Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, "Mother of the Russian Revolution," reached New York this morning to continue here the work she has been doing in Chicago, seeking American help for the real Russian people in their struggle against Bolshevism.

It was a splendid welcome that she received when she stepped from her train at the Grand Central Station. Among the first to grasp her hand was Gen. K. M. Oberucheff, who served under the Kerensky regime. Others were J. M. Sack of the Russian Information Bureau; Miss Lillian Wald of the Henry Street Settlement; Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the letters of Mme. Breshkovskaya, and representatives of the Social Revolutionary groups of New York and Brooklyn, and several other organizations interested in social revolution in general and the Russian situation in particular.

Madame Breshkovskaya gave her first New York interview at the Henry Street Settlement, where she is expected to make her headquarters during her stay here. It was a brief interview, but she spoke with some of the fire for which she has been famous.

"Russia wants," she said, "books—not bayonets. We need teachers—not soldiers. Send us farm machinery—not machine guns. And give us help for the four million orphans of our country. Send us men and women to work with us, to live with us in the villages as well as in the cities, to teach us how to be free and to use freedom wisely."

She paused as she reflected on the intricate problems ahead, problems of reconciling great factions which are passionate in their differences. "It will take a long time, a long time," she said. "There is no way in which all these things can be settled suddenly."

Madame Breshkovskaya expects to speak at a number of New York meetings. She has scores of invitations and there are many committees waiting to see her. But no programme has been outlined as yet, and at noon she did not know when or where the first meeting would be held.

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 28 (Associated Press).—The number of refugees fleeing over forest paths in zero weather from Shenskursk to the American and Allied lines north of that town is increasing. American Red Cross representatives report that the plight of the refugees is serious.

Those who left Shenskursk after the arrival of the Bolsheviks repeat stories of massacres there. The refugees declare that the Bolsheviks continued to shell the town long after the American forces withdrew, evidently not knowing that they had left. The bombardment finally resulted in the setting afire of many buildings, after which, it is said, the Bolsheviks rushed in and shot many of the inhabitants.

After reciting the complaint quoted above, the resolution continues: "Wherefore, We, women of the United States, wishing to join our protest to that of the women of France against toleration of violation of womanhood in war, do hereby resolve to urge:

"1. That definite punishment for crimes against women and girls be provided for by the Peace Congress. "2. That women so injured by a despicable enemy be considered not as shamed or degraded, but as having been honorably sacrificed in their country's service.

"3. That the committee in charge of these resolutions deliver them duly authenticated and with the number of women represented by the State associations subscribed thereto to all governments and urged to the Peace Congress and called for their publication in every allied country."

William J. Bryan of Nebraska and President of the Princeton University will be the principal speakers on Saturday evening of next week at the "First Phase Banquet of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia," Charles D. Hughes or James W. Gerard will preside.

Commissioner of Charities and Correction Lewis of New Jersey today sent to the Court of Pardons, County of Hudson, New York, a list of prisoners eligible for pardon under the new rules for penal institutions. Under the new rules each prisoner is enabled to present his case upon entering the institution without hiring a lawyer to do it for him; and thus secure an early hearing before the Court of Pardons.

Appointment of Capt. Frank E. Perrie of San Francisco to succeed Capt. Charles Yates, resigned, as managing agent of the New York office, Division of Operations, United States Shipping Board, was announced today.

William Erskine Kellieff, Professor of Biology at the College of the City of New York, and a scientist of National reputation, died of influenza today at his home in Hastings, N. Y. After a brief illness, he was forty-nine years old and a native of Scotland. Mrs. Mary Hanks of Columbus, O., and a daughter.

RUSSIAN 'MOTHER,' HERE, ASKS AID TO FIGHT BOLSHEVIKI

Country Needs Books, Not Bayonets; Teachers, Not Soldiers, She Declares.

Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, "Mother of the Russian Revolution," reached New York this morning to continue here the work she has been doing in Chicago, seeking American help for the real Russian people in their struggle against Bolshevism.

It was a splendid welcome that she received when she stepped from her train at the Grand Central Station. Among the first to grasp her hand was Gen. K. M. Oberucheff, who served under the Kerensky regime. Others were J. M. Sack of the Russian Information Bureau; Miss Lillian Wald of the Henry Street Settlement; Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the letters of Mme. Breshkovskaya, and representatives of the Social Revolutionary groups of New York and Brooklyn, and several other organizations interested in social revolution in general and the Russian situation in particular.

Madame Breshkovskaya gave her first New York interview at the Henry Street Settlement, where she is expected to make her headquarters during her stay here. It was a brief interview, but she spoke with some of the fire for which she has been famous.

"Russia wants," she said, "books—not bayonets. We need teachers—not soldiers. Send us farm machinery—not machine guns. And give us help for the four million orphans of our country. Send us men and women to work with us, to live with us in the villages as well as in the cities, to teach us how to be free and to use freedom wisely."

She paused as she reflected on the intricate problems ahead, problems of reconciling great factions which are passionate in their differences. "It will take a long time, a long time," she said. "There is no way in which all these things can be settled suddenly."

Madame Breshkovskaya expects to speak at a number of New York meetings. She has scores of invitations and there are many committees waiting to see her. But no programme has been outlined as yet, and at noon she did not know when or where the first meeting would be held.

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 28 (Associated Press).—The number of refugees fleeing over forest paths in zero weather from Shenskursk to the American and Allied lines north of that town is increasing. American Red Cross representatives report that the plight of the refugees is serious.

Those who left Shenskursk after the arrival of the Bolsheviks repeat stories of massacres there. The refugees declare that the Bolsheviks continued to shell the town long after the American forces withdrew, evidently not knowing that they had left. The bombardment finally resulted in the setting afire of many buildings, after which, it is said, the Bolsheviks rushed in and shot many of the inhabitants.

After reciting the complaint quoted above, the resolution continues: "Wherefore, We, women of the United States, wishing to join our protest to that of the women of France against toleration of violation of womanhood in war, do hereby resolve to urge:

"1. That definite punishment for crimes against women and girls be provided for by the Peace Congress. "2. That women so injured by a despicable enemy be considered not as shamed or degraded, but as having been honorably sacrificed in their country's service.

"3. That the committee in charge of these resolutions deliver them duly authenticated and with the number of women represented by the State associations subscribed thereto to all governments and urged to the Peace Congress and called for their publication in every allied country."

NEWS BRIEVITIES.

William J. Bryan of Nebraska and President of the Princeton University will be the principal speakers on Saturday evening of next week at the "First Phase Banquet of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia," Charles D. Hughes or James W. Gerard will preside.

Commissioner of Charities and Correction Lewis of New Jersey today sent to the Court of Pardons, County of Hudson, New York, a list of prisoners eligible for pardon under the new rules for penal institutions. Under the new rules each prisoner is enabled to present his case upon entering the institution without hiring a lawyer to do it for him; and thus secure an early hearing before the Court of Pardons.

Appointment of Capt. Frank E. Perrie of San Francisco to succeed Capt. Charles Yates, resigned, as managing agent of the New York office, Division of Operations, United States Shipping Board, was announced today.

William Erskine Kellieff, Professor of Biology at the College of the City of New York, and a scientist of National reputation, died of influenza today at his home in Hastings, N. Y. After a brief illness, he was forty-nine years old and a native of Scotland. Mrs. Mary Hanks of Columbus, O., and a daughter.

Appointment of Capt. Frank E. Perrie of San Francisco to succeed Capt. Charles Yates, resigned, as managing agent of the New York office, Division of Operations, United States Shipping Board, was announced today.

William Erskine Kellieff, Professor of Biology at the College of the City of New York, and a scientist of National reputation, died of influenza today at his home in Hastings, N. Y. After a brief illness, he was forty-nine years old and a native of Scotland. Mrs. Mary Hanks of Columbus, O., and a daughter.

Appointment of Capt. Frank E. Perrie of San Francisco to succeed Capt. Charles Yates, resigned, as managing agent of the New York office, Division of Operations, United States Shipping Board, was announced today.

William Erskine Kellieff, Professor of Biology at the College of the City of New York, and a scientist of National reputation, died of influenza today at his home in Hastings, N. Y. After a brief illness, he was forty-nine years old and a native of Scotland. Mrs. Mary Hanks of Columbus, O., and a daughter.

Appointment of Capt. Frank E. Perrie of San Francisco to succeed Capt. Charles Yates, resigned, as managing agent of the New York office, Division of Operations, United States Shipping Board, was announced today.

William Erskine Kellieff, Professor of Biology at the College of the City of New York, and a scientist of National reputation, died of influenza today at his home in Hastings, N. Y. After a brief illness, he was forty-nine years old and a native of Scotland. Mrs. Mary Hanks of Columbus, O., and a daughter.

GERMANS ACCUSE WILSON OF JOINING THE IMPERIALISTS

Press Worried Over Decision of Peace Conference Not to Restore Colonies.

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (Associated Press).—President Wilson's speech of Saturday last before the Peace Congress contains the following sentence as translated from the German:

"The United States would have a feeling that it could not take part in guaranteeing these European adjustments unless this guaranty included the permanent surveillance of the world peace by the Associated Nations of the World."

This sentence, together with the reported decision of the Supreme Council at Tuesday's session that the German colonies must not be given back to Germany, has disquieted some German circles. The Boursen Zeitung says:

"If President Wilson is correctly reported he confesses openly that he, too, like Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George, does not desire Germany in the future community of Nations as an equal among equals, but as a Nation watched by overseers. . . . The President cannot wonder if people in Germany gradually begin to form the opinion that the hopes they placed in him are to be disappointed."

The Socialist newspaper Vorwarts says:

"The League of Nations is making a lovely beginning. The decision of the western powers to take the German colonies for themselves is born of a spirit diametrically opposed to that proclaimed by President Wilson. It appears more and more as if it were the intention of the western imperialists to leave to Mr. Wilson the merely musical and declamatory roles of the performance and to reserve to themselves the business end of the show."

We Germans would prefer an honest policy of stand and deliver to a policy of imperial aggrandizement adorned with ethical and oratorical phrases. But since America has not yet agreed to the pact we shall later see whether America can do anything except make speeches."

The official text of the passage in President Wilson's speech of Saturday, alluded to in the foregoing, as transmitted from Paris Saturday night, reads as follows:

"It (the United States) would feel that it could not take part in guaranteeing these European settlements unless that guarantee involved the continuous superintendence of the peace of the world by the associated nations of the world."

\$1,250,000,000 WHEAT BILL BLOCKED AT CONGRESS DOOR

Gore Says Measure Would Fasten Iron-Clad Food Control on Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Administration's Bill appropriating \$1,250,000,000 to pay the Government-guaranteed price for 1918 and 1919 wheat was blocked at the doors of Congress today. The measure as drawn by Food Administration experts would fasten upon the country the most iron-clad food control, not only on wheat, but on everything eaten by man or beast, according to Senator Gore, to whom the measure was sent for introduction.

Senator Gore will introduce a bill appropriating the money in pay the guarantee, but he will draw it himself, he announced, and will refuse to introduce the Administration Bill.

German Banks Open Under Allied Control.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28.—The German and Austro-Hungarian banks here have reopened under Allied control. Only small sums of gold and silver were found in the vaults, the bulk of the currency being paper money.

FOUR BLAKEMAN BROTHERS ARE FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Mount Vernon Family Enjoys Distinction Shared by No Other in New York State.

(Special to The Evening World.)

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 28.—With the announcement today that Leslie B. Blakeman had been appointed a First Lieutenant in the United States Army it became known that the Blakeman family of No. 163 North Fulton Avenue has four sons who are all First Lieutenants. This is said to be the only family in the State of New York that can boast of having four sons in Uncle Sam's service who bear the same official rank.

The boys, whose ages range from twenty-three to thirty-one years, are brothers of Mrs. George C. Appell, wife of the City Judge of Mount Vernon. They are: First Lieut. Chester B. Blakeman of the 2nd Machine Gun Battalion, R. A., now with the army of occupation in Germany; Ralph S. Blakeman of the Dental Corps of the 7th Coast Artillery, now in France; Earle C. Blakeman at Camp Sevier; and Leslie S. Blakeman, who is in Texas.

The Committee on General Welfare of the Board of Aldermen will give a public hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber of City Hall, Friday, at 2 P. M., on the proposed amendment to the City Ordinance requiring a license for wardrobe checking concessions.

CHOCOLATE GOVERNMENT ALMONDS

The almonds used are the finest of the species. They are full grown and full flavored. Each is covered with our famous velvety chocolate. POUND BOX 64c

MENTHOL ASSORTI

MENTHOL ASSORTI—Here we have a delicious assortment of delicious sweets for the lover of sweets. There are five varieties: Peppermint Creams, Creamy Mint Leaves, Neapolitan Mints, and a host of other equally delicious mint confections. POUND BOX 59c

Other Attractive Wednesday Offerings:

For exact location see telephone directory. The specified weight includes the container.

TWENTY STEEL BARGES FOR N. Y. STATE CANAL

Will Be Put in Operation in Spring by Railroad Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Construction of twenty steel combination power and cargo barges for the New York State canal was authorized today by Director General Hines. They will be put into operation in the spring by the Railroad Administration. The barges will be 150 feet long, 22 feet wide, of 400 horsepower and capable of carrying 1,000 tons. They may operate both on the canal and in the Hudson River to New York City.

QUITS POST IN CABINET.

Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Carl Vrooman of Illinois, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who accompanied the Agricultural Commission sent by the Department to Europe, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by the President.

It was announced today that Mr. Vrooman had been in poor health for some time and desired to be relieved of his duties so that he might remain abroad until he had fully recovered.

To Dealers The